

City of Janesville.

Friday Evening, Sept. 27, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!

Where breathes the foe but falls before us?

With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.

L. P. HARVEY,

OF Rock.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

EDWARD SALOMON,

OF Milwaukee.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

JAMES T. LEWIS,

OF Columbia.

FOR STATE TREASURER.

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,

OF Trempealeau.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

JAMES H. HOWE,

OF Brown.

FOR BANK COMPTROLLER.

WM. H. RAMSAY,

OF Oshkosh.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

JOSEPH L. PICKARD,

FOR PRISON COMMISSIONER.

HANS C. HEG.

The Republican Nominations.

We place at the head of our columns the

state ticket nominated at the republican

convention held at Madison on the 25th

inst. Compared with the ticket nominated

by the Union convention the day previous,

we think it is the best, and we shall there

fore support it.

The republicans have nominated a Union

ticket, placing upon it the names of, dem-

ocrats for the offices of lieutenant governor,

secretary of state and bank comptroller,

three of the most important in this state,

thus recognizing the propriety of ignoring,

for the present, and during the war, exclu-

sive party nominations.

We should have been better pleased if

the two conventions had nominated but one

ticket, and we think this might have been

accomplished, if the Union convention had

adjourned over one day for a consultation

with the republicans. We think it was not

quite the fair thing for them to meet one

day in advance of the republicans, nominate

a ticket, and thus virtually say to the latter,

you must take our nominations whether you

like them or not.

However, there is not sufficient difference

between the two tickets upon which to raise

anything more than personal issues. There

will, therefore, be no contest this fall, so far

as our own state elections are concerned.

This is well. We need to turn our whole

attention to the vigorous prosecution of the

war, and permit all minor matters to rest

until our government is saved, and peace

once more reigns within our borders.

We Must Decide for Ourselves.

However we may heed the admonition

enforced upon us by our frequent defeats

and reverses, we are bound to suffer such

consequences so long as we disobey the in-

evitable laws of cause and effect. If the

enemy can bring more men into the field

than we, if he outgeneral us in his move-

ments and attacks, and above all if he ex-

hibits more energy, earnestness and deter-

mination than we do, we need not reason to

find out the result; we shall learn it by ex-

perience. For more than twenty-five

years past no efficient military organization

has been kept up in the free states. The

idea has been ridiculed, and the last remains

of such organizations were but a laughable

burlesque upon the system. For those long

years we have exclusively cultivated the

arts of peace and ignored the arts of war.

Now come the fatal consequences of this

neglect. In an emergency which we might

have foreseen, we have found ourselves to-

tally unprepared; and we failed to com-

mence preparations after we were openly

and repeatedly menaced. During all these

years that we have been neglecting to pre-

pare for these times, the conspiracy for the

disruption of the Union has been growing

and strengthening, till in the year 1861 it

has ripened into an open and formidable

rebellion.

But all we can do with the past is to pa-

tiently submit to the consequences of our

mistaken action, and learn to avoid such

consequences in future. If we are not as

well prepared for action as our enemies, let

us go to work in earnest to become so. If

we lack men, more must volunteer. If our

officers are incapable, let them stand aside

or be put aside, and let their places be filled

by more competent men, and if we have

failed up to this time to fully realize the

actual condition of things, let us throw off

this fatal lethargy and look the matter in

the face. The war in which we are engaged

is an actual war; it is no sham fight,

and without the men, the means and the

fixed determination to win, we cannot be

the victors. It is left for us, as a govern-

ment and a people, to decide whether law,

order and ultimate peace and quiet shall

prevail, or whether misrule and anarchy

shall take their places. Whether we will

basely compromise our rights, tamely sub-

mit to the aggressive yoke prepared for our

necks, suffer finally an ignominious defeat,

or whether we will rise in our might and

put down this infernal rebellion. Let us

decide these alternatives quickly and in a

way that posterity shall have reason to ap-

prove and applaud our decision.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,

Official Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

QUINCY, Sept. 26.

Gen. Prentiss arrived here last night

about 11 o'clock. His guard caught a

hawker with his mule hitched to the tele-

graph wire, and was just starting up to

drag it down. There are three repeaters

on a section of about twenty-five miles, and

yet they cannot keep the line open. The

man was arrested and sent to St. Joseph.

The Irish brigade has received a propo-

sition to go to St. Louis to-day and re-

ceive part of their pay, and to reorganize

for the war. A boat arrived from St. Lou-

is to-day to transport them. It is not true

that they were released on parole. They

took no oath, and gave no promise restrict-

ing their future movements.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.

This morning a large reconnoitering par-

ty, under Gen. Smith, went from Chain

Bridge towards Lewisville, for forage, &c.,

and returned at two o'clock, having seized

a quantity of forage, beets, sheep, &c.—

While at Lewisville, a large body of rebel

infantry, cavalry and artillery, from the

direction of Falls Church, approached and

opened on our men with their batteries,

which was responded to by Griffin's and

Mott's guns. Some thirty shot and shells

were fired by us, which silenced the rebel

cannon, the enemy retreating to Falls Church.

It is not known what the damage was to

them—one of our men was wounded. We

captured a man representing himself as an

Aid to Col. Stuart of the Virginia rebel cav-

alry.

While the 2d Michigan regiment were on

picket duty at Bailey's Cross Roads, a flag

of truce was brought in by two colonels and

a major of the rebel army at Munson's Hill,

asking suspension of hostilities between

pickets which was acceded to by the com-

mandant of the federal forces.

Gen. Fremont this week made a requis-

ition for half a million dollars for defensive

purposes in St. Louis, ordnance and or-

dnance stores, to be paid immediately.

The governor of Iowa telegraphed here

for instructions whether to draft soldiers.—

Cameron replied, "No, we must rely on the

patriotism of the people."

Nearly thirty four millions are subscribed

to the 7-30 loan already are subscribed

for the government.

The number of sick and wounded soldiers

in the sick hospitals of this district are 767.

The Indian Bureau has received infor-

mation, which it considers satisfactory, that

nearly all the Indians who joined the rebels

are half-breeds.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.

Up to a late hour last night, Secretary

Wells had not heard of the reported dis-

aster to the gubnats at Georgetown River.

Fremont's letter to the President, ex-

plaining his arrangement of the military

affairs of the Western Department, was

submitted to the Cabinet and unanimously

regarded as satisfactory.

Clarence Dyer, of Chicago, has been ap-

pointed Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Mansfield,

with rank of Captain.

Indications now point at serious work on

the Upper Potomac, also on the Lower Po-

tomac, and perhaps in front of Washing-

ton.

Within the past day or two new rebel

work threatening Alexandria, have been

greatly extended, and new rebel regiments

are being daily brought up and encamped

just below them.

Our picket near Fairfax Seminary ex-

change courtesies daily with rebel pickets.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

QUINCY, Sept. 26, 1861.

Gen. Prentiss arrived here at one o'clock

this morning on a special train, direct from

St. Joseph. He has furnished passes to the

members of Col. Marshall's cavalry

regiment to go home, and has sent off a

considerable number of the Irish brigades

to Chicago—all, in fact, who wish to go.

The balance are to go to St. Louis in the

morning on the Hannibal City, which is

now landing at the levee to carry them

down.

There is nothing new on the Hannibal

and St. Jo. railroad. The messenger states

that there are some reports circulating

about Lexington, much as yesterday, but

nothing reliable.

Col. Smith is still in St. Joseph. Gen.

Prentiss expresses the opinion that by Sun-

day, if Price accepts an attack, there will

be hot work at Lexington.

St. Louis, Sept. 26.

The following is a portion of a note di-

rected to Col. Blise by the adjutant general,

by order of Gen. Fremont:

In consequence of a telegraph from

your brother, Postmaster-General Blair,

followed by a letter asking your release, for

public reasons you are hereby released from

arrest, and directed to resume your sword

and join your regiment for duty."

Commander Emerson, two gunners, and

twenty sailors, arrived to day for service on

the Mississippi river.

Mr. Hodgins arrived to day with a flag

of truce from Lexington, with a proposition

to exchange Col. Marshall of the 1st Illi-

nois cavalry, captured at Lexington for

Prins S. L. Hudgins, a member of the

state convention, now confined at the arsenal

here. It is understood the proposition

was accepted, and Gen. Sherman is

awaiting the result.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.

Fifteen hundred troops have moved from

Camp Dick Robinson, Ky., towards Cam-

berland Gap. The rebels have fallen back

for Barboursville.

James B. Clay and fifteen other rebels

have been arrested and taken to Camp

Robinson. Breckinridge barely escaped.

A regiment of Ohio troops went up the

Kentucky Central Railroad to-day, to Cin-

cinnati.

Troops are concentrating, and ample ar-

rangements are in progress to crush the

rebels in Kentucky.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 26.

Gen. Lane's command surprised a super-

ior force of rebels at Papineau, Mo., on

the 21st, and after a severe fight, routed

them, losing 7 killed and a light battery

of wounded. The rebels lost 40 killed, and

100 prisoners, and all their tents, wagons,

and supplies.

Gen. Lane is reported to be moving on

Oswego.

The gang of rebels who recently sacked

the town of Humboldt have been defeated

by a force from Fort Scott, and their leader,

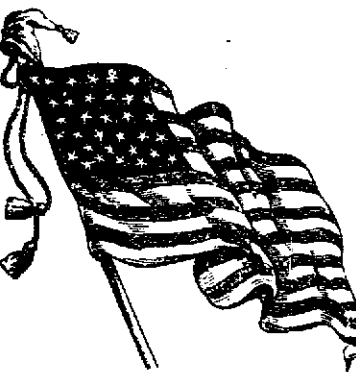
Matthews, killed. On his person was found

an order from Ben. McCulloch for the en-

rollment of Quappa Indians.

Scouts at Fort Scott report McCulloch,

with 15,000 men, within 30 miles of Fort



Forever float that standard free!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.
L. P. HARVEY,
of Rock.
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We place at the head of our columns the state ticket nominated at the republican convention held at Madison on the 25th inst. Compared with the ticket nominated by the Union convention the day previous, we think it is the best, and we shall there fore support it.

The republicans have nominated a Union ticket, placing upon it the names of democrats for the offices of lieutenant governor, secretary of state and bank comptroller, three of the most important in this state, thus recognizing the propriety of ignoring, for the present, and during the war, exclusive party nominations.

We should have been better pleased if the two conventions had nominated but one ticket, and we think this might have been accomplished, if the Union convention had adjourned over one day for a consultation with the republicans. We think it was not quite the fair thing for them to meet one day in advance of the republicans, nominate a ticket, and thus virtually say to the latter, you must take our nominations whether you like them or not.

However, there is not sufficient difference between the two tickets upon which to raise anything more than personal issues. There will, therefore, be no contest this fall, so far as our own state elections are concerned. This is well. We need to turn our whole attention to the vigorous prosecution of the war, and permit all minor matters to rest until our government is saved, and peace once more reigns within our borders.

We Must Decide for Ourselves.

However we may heed the admonition enforced upon us by our frequent defeats and reverses, we are bound to suffer such consequences so long as we disobey the inevitable laws of cause and effect. If the enemy can bring more men into the field than we, if he can out-general us in his movements and attacks, and above all if he exhibits more energy, earnestness and determination than we do, we need not reason to find out the result; we shall learn it by experience. For more than twenty-five years past no efficient military organization has been kept up in the free states. The idea has been ridiculed, and the last remains of such organizations were but a laughable burlesque upon the system. For those long years we have exclusively cultivated the arts of peace and ignored the arts of war. Now come the fatal consequences of this neglect. In an emergency which we might have foreseen, we have found ourselves totally unprepared; and we failed to commence preparations after we were openly and repeatedly menaced. During all these years that we have been neglecting to prepare for these times, the conspiracy for the disruption of the Union has been growing and strengthening, till in the year 1861 it has ripened into an open and formidable rebellion.

But all we can do with the past is to patiently submit to the consequences of our mistaken action, and learn to avoid such consequences in future. If we are not as well prepared for action as our enemies, let us go to work in earnest to become so. If we lack men, more must volunteer. If our officers are incapable, let them stand aside or be put aside, and let their places be filled by more competent men, and if we have failed up to this time to fully realize the actual condition of things, let us throw off this fatal lethargy and look the matter in the face. The war in which we are engaged is an actual war; it is no sham fight, and without the men, the means and the fixed determination to win, we cannot be the victors. It is left for us, as a government and a people, to decide whether law, order and ultimate peace and quiet shall prevail, or whether misrule and anarchy shall take their places. Whether we will basely compromise our rights, tamely submit to the aggressive yoke prepared for our necks, suffer finally an ignominious defeat, or whether we will rise in our might and put down this infernal rebellion. Let us decide these alternatives quickly and in a way that posterity shall have reason to approve and applaud our decision.

Letter from the Third Regiment.

(Correspondence of the Milwaukee Sentinel.)

FREDERICK CITY, Md., Sept. 19.

EDITORS SENTINEL.—My last communication informed you of our arrival here on Friday evening of last week, after a forced march of 23 miles, during one of the hottest days of the season. Our mission here was, of course, a mere matter of conjecture, yet as certain facts, sufficiently obvious to every one, clustered around the subject, every one thought his own thoughts, and guessed what he pleased. The facts were these: A body calling itself the legislature of Maryland, elected some two years ago, and composed largely of nullification democrats, was to make an adjourned meeting here on Tuesday of the present week. The course pursued by this body at a previous adjourned meeting held here in July last, showed it to be a very great extent, a body of ardent traitors, bent on committing the state, against the known will of the mass of the population, and the practical veto of the governor, who refused to sign any of their bills, to the mad and suicidal act of secession. To save the state from a position so false, and yet so perilous; as if the act of the state, and yet known to be the act of a traitorous clique; but on which clique their confederate allies of the south would base the specious claim of secession, and thus plunge the state at once into a condition of fratricidal and border warfare. To save the state from this false and perilous position, to which it was the well-known purpose of this legislature to commit it, the government determined to entrust the execution of their plans to the Wisconsin Third. The 17th came, and the morning passed, and breakfast was hurried through, and then the camp seemed somehow, to become quickly as air. Not much was said, and not much was done, and not much of the usual routine of the camp was left undone; but for some very obvious reason, Adjutant Bertram seemed to have a great deal to do that morning, and the company officers appeared to be holding very unimportant communication with the colonel's tent; and then a very extraordinary order was silently given to every man to load his gun, and then carefully stow it away in his tent. Following this was the quiet organization of squads, to be ready for service whenever required. Then it seemed to us that the non-combatants of the regiment were permitted to look on, but to ask no questions; a kind of lazy activity that meant something, but nothing.

At the dinner table we missed our Colonel, but asked no questions. About this time, also, squads of armed soldiers began to come out the camp, and to take up their lines of march in various directions, both in the city and out of the city, some patrolling the streets under the directions of certain Baltimore police officers, others standing guard near certain residences, and others still guarding with special vigilance the extemporized Capitol of the State to which the Legislature had adjourned their present meeting; while yet others marched to the suburbs of the city, and closed all its avenues and stationed a line of sentinels completely around it, thus cutting off all access except by a written pass. Well, as the afternoon began to wear away, square after square of the soldiers began to return to camp, each one seeming to have picked up more or less company, some one, some two, and others three well dressed and decently looking men, whom they brought to the Adjutant's tent and placed in charge of certain of their comrades, and then returned again to the city. This operation continued through the whole afternoon, till the Adjutant's tent was quite filled with these visitors. And now the most of the morning began to disappear, and we found our guests were the Maryland Legislature, whose acquaintance our Colonel had been so fortunate as to make during the afternoon, and whom he had very politely waited upon to our quarters. And thus it came to pass that Wisconsin so effectively lobotomized the Legislature of Maryland, as to have everything in its own way, even annulling their previous acts, and then their very existence forever. For besides seizing their more than a cart load of documents, and making a glorious bonfire of them, at least a very few of them as vented to come here at this time, and sent them prisoners to Annapolis. I fear Mr. Sentinel Wisconsin and Maryland will be friends no more. No! Wisconsin and Maryland will not cease to be friends, for three-fourths of the population of the latter will most cordially affirm the act of the former. This ends this farce of pitiful minority attempting to legislate a state into rebellion and out of the Union utterly against its will. Maryland is saved, and her loyal citizens will long remember with gratitude the power that saved her, and the efficient yet courteous instrumentality of the Wisconsin Third and its efficient commander, Colonel Ruger, in its execution.

Whether Johnston will still think it worth while to visit Frederick, and pay his respects to the lobby members of the Legislature, I know not, but I think it somewhat doubtful. It would hardly pay. If the question were asked as to the object of our mission here, the facts which have since transpired in connection with it would render the answer much easier than it would have been a week ago. I send you this copy of the famous document, twenty-five thousand copies of which were printed at the time—session in July—and which our "boys" are now using for the special enlightenment of our camp. I send you also a copy of the Baltimore American, of this evening. M. L. W.

The following resolutions were adopted at the republican state convention:
Resolved, That the present war is and must be prosecuted for the sole purpose of suppressing treason, and maintaining the constitution and laws of the Union, and that the destruction of the lives, property and institutions of the people of the south can only be justified when indispensable as a means to secure that end; when so necessary, the government must not falter in the path of duty. If it must be so, let the sword and the gibbet destroy the last traitor in the land, and the victorious legions of the north tread under foot the cherished idol of the south; but the union must and shall be preserved.
Resolved, That the republican party should not be confined in the present crisis to its own party in making nominations for office, but loyal and unconditional Union men of other parties are equally entitled to its confidence and support.

IOWA.—It is astonishing that drafting has to be resorted to in Iowa, to-day. Her Southern line is bounded by Missouri, and yet on account of her backwardness, 8,000 Ohio and Indiana troops are now on the Missouri river, and at above Jefferson City much as they are needed in Kentucky and Western Virginia. It is a disgrace to our young sister State of the West and will rest as a stigma upon her.

Prince Felix of Salm Salin, the distinguished Prussian who has just been appointed colonel of Young's Kentucky cavalry, is a younger brother of the reigning prince of the same name. He was born Dec. 26, 1825, was an officer in the Prussian service from 1847 to 1858, and was distinguished for his gallantry in the Schleswig-Holstein war. In 1856 he entered the Austrian service, from which he retired with the rank of Lieutenant, in 1868.

The advance movement yesterday is regarded by the highest military authorities here as one of considerable importance. Our army is supplied with excellent forage, and we proved that the rebels were as anxious not to fight as our own men were to pick it up. The 79th New York went right into Lewisville and occupied a position within 240 feet of where a rebel battery proved subsequently to be. The Highlanders behaved with great gallantry, and with

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

QUINCY, Sept. 26.
Gen. Prentiss arrived here last night about 11 o'clock. His guard caught a jayhawker with his mule hitched to the telegraph wire, and was just starting up to drag it down. There were three repairers on a section of about twenty-five miles, and yet they cannot keep the line open. The man was arrested and sent to St. Joseph.

The Irish brigade has received a proposition to go to St. Louis to-day and receive part of their pay, and to reorganize for the war. A boat arrived from St. Louis to-day to transport them. It is not true that they were released on parole. They took no oath, and gave no promise restricting their future movements.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.
This morning a large reconnoitering party, under Gen. Smith, went from Chain Bridge towards Lewisville, for forage, &c., and returned at two o'clock, having secured a quantity of forage, beehives, sheep, &c. While at Lewisville, a large body of rebel infantry, cavalry and artillery, from the direction of Falls Church, approached and opened on our men with their batteries, which was responded to by Griffin's and Mot's guns. Some thirty shot and shells were fired by us, which silenced the rebel cannon, the enemy retreating to Falls Church. It is not known what the damage was to them—our men were wounded. We captured a man representing himself as an Aid to Col. Stuart of the Virginia rebel cavalry.

While the 24 Michigan regiment were on picket duty at Bailey's Cross Roads, a flag of truce was brought in by two colonels and a major of the rebel army at Monoclon's Hill, asking suspension of hostilities between pickets which was acceded to by the commandant of the federal forces.

Gen. Fremont this week made a requisition for half a million dollars for defensive purposes in St. Louis, ordnance and ordnance stores, to be paid immediately. The governor of Iowa telegraphed here for instructions whether to draft soldiers.—Cameron replied, "No, we must rely on the patriotism of the people."

Nearly thirty four millions are subscribed to the 7-30 loan already.
The quarter master general to-day dismissed the inspector of horses purchased for the government.
The number of sick and wounded soldiers in the sick hospitals of this district are 767. The Indian Bureau has received information, which it considers satisfactory, that nearly all the Indians who joined the rebels are half-breeds.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.
Up to a late hour last night, Secretary Welles had not heard of the reported disaster to the gunboats at Occoquan River. Fremont's letter to the President, explaining his arrangement of the military affairs of the Western Department, was submitted to the Cabinet and unanimously regarded as satisfactory.

Clarence Dyer, of Chicago, has been appointed Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Mansfield, with rank of Captain.

Indications now point at serious work on the Upper Potomac, also on the Lower Potomac, and perhaps in front of Washington.

Within the past day or two new rebel works threatening Alexandria, have been greatly extended, and new rebel regiments are being daily brought up and encamped just below them.

Our picket near Fairfax Seminary exchanged cartridges daily with rebel pickets.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Sept. 26, 1861.
Gen. Prentiss arrived here at one o'clock this morning on a special train, direct from St. Joseph. He has furnished passes to the members of Col. Marshall's cavalry regiment to go home, and has sent off a considerable number of the Irish brigade to Chicago—all, in fact, who wish to go. The balance are to go to St. Louis in the morning on the Hannibal City, which is now landing at the levee to carry them down.

There is nothing new on the Hannibal and St. Jo. railroad. The messenger states that there are some reports circulating about Lexington, much as yesterday, but nothing reliable.

Col. Smith is still in St. Joseph. Gen. Prentiss expresses the opinion that by Sunday, if Price accepts an attack, there will be hot work at Lexington.

St. Louis, Sept. 26.
The following is a portion of a note directed to Col. Blair by the adjutant general, by order of Gen. Fremont:

"In consequence of a telegram from your brother, Postmaster-General Blair, followed by a letter asking your release, for public reasons, I have been released from arrest, and directed to resume your sword and join your regiment for duty."

Commander Emerson, two gunners, and twenty sailors, arrived to-day for service on the Mississippi river.

Mr. Hodge arrived to-day with a flag of truce from Lexington, with a proposition to exchange Col. Marshall of the 1st Illinois cavalry, captured at Lexington for Prince S. L. Hodge, a member of the state convention, now confined at the arsenal here. It is understood the proposition was accepted, and Hodge set at liberty.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26.
Fifteen hundred troops have moved from Camp Dick Robinson, Ky., towards Cumberland Gap. The rebels have fallen back for Barboursville.

James B. Clay and fifteen other rebels have been arrested and taken to Camp Robinson. Breckinridge barely escaped.

A regiment of Ohio troops went up the Kentucky Central Railroad to-day, to Cincinnati.

Troops are concentrating, and ample arrangements are in progress to crush the rebels in Kentucky.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 26.

Gen. Lane's command surprised a superior force of rebels at Papinsville, Mo., on the 21st, and after a severe fight, routed them, losing 7 killed and a large number of wounded. The rebels lost 40 killed, and 100 prisoners, and all their tents, wagons, and supplies.

the rest of the command were greatly charged because they were not permitted to follow the enemy. Three prisoners were taken. Griffin's battery was worked with great effect, and it is believed caused great disaster in the enemy's camp.

It was thought possible the enemy would make some demonstration to-day upon our lines, but nothing indicating an approach has been noticed.

Last evening the steamer Planet was fired at several times while passing Occoquan, but sustained no damage. Later in the evening near Free Stone Point, she was accidentally run into and cut in two by the steamer Delaware, coming up with three hundred sailors, and quietly sunk. All on board the steamer Planet escaped.

The Delaware anchored until this morning, when, on going up the river, she was fired upon at a distance of over two miles from the same rebel battery. The Jacob Ball was also fired into while reconnoitering the vicinity, the existence of the battery having been made known by four negroes picked up by that steamer.

The fast was observed with great propriety here to-day. All public business was entirely suspended. Public worship was held in all the churches, which were well attended.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 26.
A special to the St. Louis Republican says:

Capt. Daggraff, of the 26th Illinois, has arrived from Ottumwa, where he heard yesterday that Claib. Jackson was advancing on Boonville with 10,000 men, and Price was marching towards Georgetown with about 20,000, the army at Lexington having been divided for that purpose.

Gen. Davis is in command of our forces at Georgetown, where a large number of troops can be concentrated in a short time.

The rebels were reported moving forward to burn the Lamine bridge again, but it was well defended.

Scouting parties were reported near Boonville.

Gen. Sigel went from here to-day. Ex-Gov. King and Judge Ryland have been released by the rebels.

Nothing reliable has been ascertained as to the whereabouts of Ben. McCulloch.

Two of the crew of the steamer Clara Bell have arrived from Boonville. They report that Col. Mulligan took possession of the Clara Bell and about one-third of her cargo on the 12th, and then ordered her to drop down opposite his entrenchments.—She was afterwards captured by the rebels, and the remainder of her cargo seized. She was laden with merchandise for Santa Fe.

No considerable number of Price's troops had left Lexington on Tuesday.

"No batteries were seen on the river banks between Lexington and Boonville."

"Gen. Sturgis, with 1,100 men, reached a point six miles from Lexington on the 19th, but bearing that some 5,000 of Price's rebels were stationed on the rock skirting the river, waiting his approach, he marched to Liberty, and thence to Kansas City."

Reports which are regarded reliable say that Col. Montgomery, of Gen. Lane's command, attacked Osceola, St. Clair county, burned the town by shelling it, and repulsed a large force of rebels.

There are said to be about 4,000 rebels in Laeade county, committing all kinds of depredations upon Union men.

Barber & Co.'s store, at Linn Creek, has been robbed again, and \$7,000 worth of property carried off.

To-day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

St. Louis, Sept. 25.
The report from Quincy to the Chicago Tribune, that Gen. Sigel had attacked Price at Lexington is utterly false. Sigel has been here several weeks, and General Hunter reached Jefferson City to-day from Rolla.

St. Louis, Sept. 26.
Lieut. Harris, of Col. Marshall's Illinois cavalry, who was in the battle of Lexington, has arrived here. He states he disguised himself in the uniform of the enemy after the surrender, and passed through their lines, escaping without taking the obligation. He reports a large amount of gold, seven cannon, four hundred and fifty rifles and muskets, the equipments of Marshall's and Mulligan's regiments, a number of wagons and a considerable quantity of provisions fall into the hands of the rebels. There were but 2,200 engaged on our side, the balance being sick or absent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.
World's despatch.—A flag of truce crossed the Potomac at Edward's ferry, on some trivial subject, but the sentinels discovered that one man in the boat was sounding the river. The rebels were placed under arrest.

Yesterday a lieutenant deserted from one of our regiments on the upper Potomac, and went over to the rebels, giving them, it is supposed, full information.

Tribune's despatch.—Sherman's expedition to the southern coast will sail within three weeks, at the farthest. The privilege of going to Charleston, the principal object of the expedition, is believed, or to Mobile or to New Orleans, as others conjecture.

Gen. Viell's brigade of five regiments, now in camp here, will form a part of the force, and will go to Fortress Monroe, thence to sail within a few days. Gen. Sherman will not strike the only blow on the seaboard.

HARTFORD, Wis., Sept. 26th.
The Dodge County Volunteers, Captain Ely, and Hartford company, Capt. Koeblesdorf, have to-day united under the name of the Sturdy Oaks; John H. Ely, captain; Robert Koeblesdorf, 1st lieutenant, and G. M. West, 2d do. The company consists of ninety men, and are ready for camp. They are assigned to the 10th regiment.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 25.
The train that went west from here last evening with the Illinois 35th, Capt. Frig. Gen. Davis and staff aboard, stopped at Ottumwa to-day, passing over the Samuine bridge.

The road is now in running order through to Sedalia. The next train with troops goes through to that point.

There are now along the road at and west of Sedalia, the Indiana 35th, Missouri 2d, Nebraska 1st, the larger portion of Col. Eads's Missouri regiment, and 350 men, and Col. Bisell's Pioneer regiment, at or near Thornville. The Iowa 5th, Indiana 5th, 22d and 26th, Capt. Davidson's battery and Major Stephen's home guards. Matters are represented to be quiet in the neighborhood of these forces. West of them secessionists are raising, and Price's forces in a few days will doubtless be augmented to 30,000 or 40,000.

Secessionists from Lexington say their loss there was trifling.

merly a commander in the U. S. navy, and that he was batteries on the Virginia side of the Potomac, where he held office as the junction of forces under McCulloch. The river is now considered by naval officers as effectually closed.

Our Potomac flotilla is insufficient to clear off the numerous batteries upon its banks. A land force is indispensably necessary, and it is believed that within a few days, perhaps a few hours, the rebels will attempt to cross the lower Potomac into Maryland. They will receive a warm reception but it may be necessary to strengthen our forces in that direction.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 27.
A destructive break occurred this forenoon in the high embankment at the old point of an Erie canal at Holly, Orleans county. The Potomac whole embankment was swept away; the bottom of the canal has also gone out to the depth of eighty feet. Dams will be constructed at the junction of the old canal, which will probably take two or three days, and navigation cannot be resumed. It is feared that the track of the Niagara Falls railroad is damaged, and a griet mill destroyed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.
Special to Times.—Capt. Stewart's cavalry company, seventy-five men, to-day encountered forty secession cavalry at Lucas' Bend, which they pursued into Jeff Thompson's camp at Belmont. Four secessionists were killed and five captured, and many wounded. The remainder escaped to the woods. Our troops captured all the guns and pistols they could bring away with them. No federal injuries below, last night, originated from their gun boat Jeff Davis landing a mile and a half below Norfolk to reconnoiter and wood. Thompson's force is 2,500. Scouts report Pillow yet at Columbus.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.
Flour receipts 42,063 barrels, 540 cents better with good export demand. Sales 18,500 barrels—5,25a35 super state, 5/6a 5/7 extra state, 5/6a5/7 com to med extra western, 5/8a5/9 shipping brands R H O. Rye steady, 2/5a4/6. Receipts of wheat 239,777 bushels; market 1a2c better with good export demand. Sales 150,000 bushels—1/18a1/22 Mid. club, 1/12a number Iowa, 1/25a1/34 winter red western, 1/35a 1/43 white Kentucky.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

BRADFORD, Sept. 16, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—If the description of the following occurrence, which took place here last evening, should prove as amusing to your readers as the witnessing of it was to some, it will be worth publishing:

Fritz G—, who was laboring on a farm between Emerald Grove and Janesville, having a holy horror of war, and being told that an officer was expected next morning to press men into the service, concluded to pack up his satchel and make tracks for Canada as the nearest place of safety from the shells and balls that he had an idea were no respecter of persons. He stopped at a friend's house in Bradford, intending to start on the train in the morning for Queen Vic's dominions.

Bob W—, a most incorrigible wag who had not lost his propensity for juking by three month's service as a volunteer in the first regiment, hearing of Fritz's whereabouts, concluded to play off a joke at poor Fritz's expense. Donning his uniform, and arming himself with sword and revolver, with a muster roll in his pocket, Bob stalked into the house where Fritz was enjoying himself, free, as he fondly supposed, from the intrusion of recruiting officers and military men in general. Bob's business was very urgent, and was made known in a few words—he lacked one man of filling up his company. He wished to get one more volunteer, but was authorized to press one into the service if necessary.

He was extremely sorry—it was a disagreeable duty, but a duty he could not avoid.

None in the house would volunteer, and as all had families except Fritz, he must go. But Fritz, who was a very able bodied man through harvest, and then only thirty years of age, was suddenly transformed into a rather aged gent of sixty-six; but Bob had orders to take men up to the age of fifty-six, and commanded Fritz to stand up.

This was no easy matter, for with Fritz's increased age came its concomitants—stiffness and rheumatism; but with some effort he at last stood erect, and Bob pronounced him just the man. Fritz now betrouthed himself that he had enlisted in a Janesville company, and was going to join them in the morning. The inexorable Bob was deaf to all appeals—he was himself going to Janesville, and would take him along. Fritz now flatly refused to go. Bob went outside the door to call to his assistance his imaginary men that he said he had left at the gate. Fritz walked slowly and stiffly outside the back door, where his rheumatism and stiffness miraculously left him, he struck a bee-line and scratched gravel at the rate of 240 for a corn field half a mile distant. Bob and others followed in pursuit. Bob threatened to shoot if he did not stop. This only accelerated the speed of poor Fritz, who soon distanced his pursuers, and Bob swears Fritz would eclipse in speed the great Eclipse himself. He says the last he saw of Fritz he was just plunging into the corn field, his coat tail at an angle of forty-five degrees, and resembling very much the tail of a comet. He thinks if Fritz has not abated his speed, that Queen Vic, ere this, must have another subject.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The following state central committee was appointed at the recent Republican convention:

Horace Rube, of Dane, Chairman. B. Domschick, of Milwaukee; Champion S. Chase, of Racine; S. J. Todd, of Rock; G. W. Hazleton, of Columbia; J. W. Stewart, of Green; John P. Lewis, of Grant; Moses S. Gibson, of St. Croix; James S. Alban, of Portage; J. E. Manger, of Winnebago; Charles Esslinger, of Manitowish; J. M. Gillett, of Fond du Lac; W. E. Smith, of Dodge.

The following is the text of the original telegram sent by Gen. Fremont to Washington, relative to the surrender of Lexington:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, St. Louis, Sept. 23.

To Col. E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General: I have a telegram from Brookfield, Lexington has fallen into the hands of Price, he having cut off Mulligan's supply of water. Reinforcements 4,000 strong, under Sturgis, by capture of ferry boats, had no means of crossing the river in time. Lane's forces from southwest, and Davis's forces from the southeast, upwards of

11,000 in all, could not get there in time. I am taking the field myself, and hope to destroy the enemy either before or after the junction of forces under McCulloch. Please notify the President immediately. [Signed] J. C. FREMONT. Maj. Gen. Commanding.

THE CHINESE INSULT.—The navy department has received from Commander Schenck, of the steamer Saginaw, an account of the affair at Quinchow Bay. He was there by direction of flag-officer Stribling in search of the missing boat and crew of the bark Myotte, and was at anchor, the United States flag at the peak and a white flag at the fore, when three shots were fired in succession from the Chinese fort, none of which, however, struck the vessel. As soon as the Saginaw could get into position, she opened with a 32 pounder, which threw three shots and three shells. The first shell, exploded over the fort, and soon after a dull, heavy report, as of a bursting gun or exploding magazine, was heard. The fort was silenced from that time. Com. Stribling thinks that no more action is required. The French Admiral commanding in Cochinchina, a large portion of which is in possession of the French, who were preparing for a vigorous campaign, has been requested to make inquiries for the missing boat.

MARRIED.

At Beloit, September 24th, by Rev. H. N. Brimma, Hon. WM. P. DOLY, of Washington, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, ELIZABETH G. ALLEN, daughter of Capt. Daniel Gordon.

At Spring Valley, on the 24th inst., by Rev. G. W. Lawrence, Mr. N. N. PALMER, of Magnolia, and Miss Anna M. KELLY, daughter of A. Sprague, Esq., of the former place.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hard and Soft Coals.

Large Egg, Small Egg & Nut Sizes

Grates, Coal Stoves & Furnaces.

Jackman & Dimock

are now ready to deliver all the different varieties of

in any part of the city on

SHORT NOTICE.

September 25th, 1861.

AN ORDINANCE

Establishing the grade of a portion of Jackson street

and for constructing sidewalks in front of lots on said

street, in the city of Janesville.

WILLIAM Mayor and Common Council of the city of Janesville do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. The grade of Jackson street in the first ward

of said city, from the north line of Bluff street to the

east line of Madison street, as surveyed and marked on

a plan and profile thereof, made by Edward Ruger, city

engineer, and filed in the office of the city clerk, on the

12th day of April, A. D. 1861, is hereby established.

Sec. 2. A sidewalk is hereby required to be built, 6

feet in width, and 6 inches in height, and to be laid with

three strips of sleepers, of 4 by 4 inch pine, extending

in front of each lot numbered seventy-six (76), seventy-

seven (77), seventy-eight (78), seventy-nine (79), eight-

ty (80) and ninety (90) lying south of the

